## Business Notices.

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HYPOPHOSPHITES

Originally discovered and prescribed by him as a Specific Remedy for

CONSUMPTION:

The use of Hypophosphites in Gonzomption, Scrofnia, Nertons Debility, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia Female Complaints and all diseases depending upon a DEFICIENT VITALITY IN THE RIBMENTS OF THE BLOOD, has proved their INVARIABLE EFFI-CACY in thousands of cases in Europe and America, and estab-lished the claim of the Discoverer that they are a SURE PRE-

VENTIVE and a

SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Churchill says:

"In an single instance have I found the Ramedy to
"In an single instance have I found the Ramedy for PARL TO PRODUCE EVENTHING THAT COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED FROM IT. In most instances the benefit derived from it has par exceeded what could at first have been hoped for, WHEN TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE DEGREE AND EXTENT OF THE INJURY SUSTAINED BY THE LUNGS PREVIOUSLY TO THE USE OF THE REMEDY. . CALL OF THE REMEDY.

Out of twenty-two cases in the shird or last stage, treated at my Dispensary during the past year, RIGHT HAVE COMPLETELY RECOVERED, eight bave died and six are still under treatment. BUCH A RESULT IS ALTO CETHER UNPARKLLELED IN THE ARNALS OF MEDICISE."

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"I am assions that the Hypophosphites should be brought.

as speedily as possible, into universal use, as I know that they will prove not only

As Suke a Remedy in Consumption

AS QUININE IS IN INTERMITTENT FEVER, but also AS EFFECTUAL A PRESERVATIVE IN VACCINATION IN SMALL FOX."

as VACCINATION IN SMALL FOR.

It is of the utmost importance that this REMEDY be prescribed in its purest state, for, unless the so, it is not only

USELESS BUT DANGEROUS! Especially if there be any IRON, FREE LIME, CARRORATE OF SODA, &c., contained in it, as is the case in a great majority of the Salts sold as Hypophosphies. Dr. Churchill says:
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We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family, and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is good as it was represented to be."—| N. Y. Lodger, April 2. CHARLES'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN, for Con-

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# New York Daily Exibane.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Bosiness letters for THE TRIBURE Office should in all cases is
addressed to HORACE GRAELEY & Co.

#### To Advertisers.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger circulation than any other Newspoper in the United States, and is the best medium through which Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, &c., can reach the great reading public throughout the country. Advertisements intended for insertion this week most

be handed in to-day. Price \$1 per line, each insertion. The mails for Europe by the steamship Persis

The Assembly have done a righteous thing in striking from our tax levy the quarter of a million asked for by the Commissioners of Record. Both Houses are driving business, and one is willing to adjourn on Thursday night.

will clear this morning at 114 o'clock.

The Assembly has passed almost unanimously the bill to protect the earnings and property of Married Women. Will some Senator see that it is not overlooked in his House? It is one of the most needed and worthy measures of the session.

Yesterday, Michael Flynn, a young man 22 years of age, was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the murder of Freeman Cutting, at No. 125 Roosevelt street, during a quarrel, on the 26th of December last. The trial lasted about six hours, and the Jury, after three hours' deliberation, rendered a verdict of manelaughter in the first degree. The primary cause of the quarrel was a young woman who had lived with Fiynn.

An exciting scene occurred, yesterday, in the Sickles trial. While Mr. Walker was testifying to the state of the prisoner's mind, just previous to the homicide, Mr. Sickles became very much sflected, sobbing violently, and uttering cries of agony, he was removed from the Court for a while, and when he came back, his face was livid, his eyes swollen, and his physical power altogether prostrated. The event created a good deal of excitement, and Court, Jury, and spectators were moved to compassion. The confession of Mrs. Sickles will be found in our report, in connection with the evidence which produced this painful effect.

The news from Europe, received yesterday by the City of Baltimore, is that the proposed Congress of the great Powers is to meet at Baden on the 1st proximo. England will be represented by Lord Malmesbury and Lord Cowley; France by M. Walewski and M. Drouyn de l'Huys; Russia by Prince Alexander Gortschakoff III.; Austria by Count Buol-Schauenstein; and Prussia by Herr Von Schleinitz. The Italian States, it is reported, are to be heard, but not to vote. Austria continues her warlike preparations, either because she anticipates the failure of the Congress, or because she thinks a bold front more conducive to her own success in the negotiations. In England the most interesting intelligence is that Mr. Gladstone has declared against Lord John Russell's proposal to turn Lord Derby out of office and to take his place. The vote on the second reading of the Reform bill was to take place on Thursday, March 31. The result will accordingly be reported to us by the next steamer. In London the prevailing expectation seems to be that, in case of his defeat. Lord Derby will resign; but, at this distance, the election of a new House of Commons seems more probable. The Marquis of Waterford, notorious for his skylarking exploits, was killed while hunting on the 29th ult.

## MEXICO.

The Tennessee from Veta Cruz, while confirming the report of the withdrawal of Miramon to Orizaba, also brings information that our new Minister, Mr. McLane has recognized the Junrez Administration as the true Mexican Government. In other countries, the diplomatic usage is that the Government should recognize the Ministers accredited to it by Foreign States. In Mexico this process is reversed; the Ministers are there the party from whom the recognition comes.

It seems to be thought that this recognition of Juarez by Mr. McLane, will be attended with great and important results. It is set down in some quarters, as almost insuring the triumph of Juarez and the speedy termination of the Mexican civil war. We heartily wish that might be the case, but do not see on what grounds that expectation is based. Mr. Forsyth's recognition of Zulonga did not settle the question in his favor, and we are at a loss to see how the recognition of Juarez by Mr. McLane is to operate any more powerfully

But, though Mr. McLane's recognition may not amount to much, the retreat of Miramon from before Vera Cruz certainly is calculated to shake the authority of the government which he represents, and to give the Liberals, as they call themselves, fresh hopes of ultimate success. This is Miramon's first check. Hitherto, he has carried everything before him-gaining battle after battle and taking city after city. It would be according to the common course of things in Mexico if his decline should prove as rapid as his rise. It is evident that the hold of the Church party even on the immediate neighborhood of the City of Mexico is rather precarious, for while Miramon marches to attack Vers Cruz, Mexico itself is threatened by Degoliado. It is true he was repulsed, but with this danger in his rear. Miramon will hardly be able to continue his operations against Vera Cruz. Even if he were both able and disposed, the near approach of the yellow-fever season would seem to put attack out of the question for eight months to come.

#### PARAGUAY. By an arrival at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro, we

have some additional information as the position of the Paraguay regotiation. The same steamer

which brought to Pernambuco the report of Gen. Urquiza to the Argentine Government on the subject of his visit to Paraguay, touched also at Rio and left there letters to the Rio papers from their Montevideo correspondents. It appears from these letters that the story that Mr. Bowlin had been stopped on reaching the Paraguayan frontier, and that he had agreed to meet the Commissioners of Lopez at Corrientes, was untrue. The Fulton with Mr. Bowlin on board, actually proceeded to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, and arrived there a few days after Urquizs. There it was that the interviews took place between Mr. Bowlin and President Urquizs, referred to in his report. These interviews were followed by others between Mr. Bowlin and Lopez, at several of which Urquiza assisted, and at the last of which, held on the 1st of February, the basis was fixed upon for

a friendly settlement of the questions at issue. Urquiza left that same day on a steamer, which took him to Corrientes, where he wrote his published dispatch, dated the 4th, and which contains everything which is yet known on the subject. We are confirmed in the view which we originally took, that when Urquiza left Asuncion, the affair had proceeded no further than the agreement upon preliminaries for a settlement. These preliminaries appear to have been reached with good expedition, but the final settlement of the terms may consume a long time yet.

The Montevideans, and also the Brazilians, seem to be a little touched by the exclusive part played by Urquiza in the arrangement of these preliminaries, and that the Ministers sent by Montevideo and Brazil to Asuncion should have been left so wholly in the shade.

#### THE POLICE DECISION. Ex Mayor Wood's family organ informs its read-

ers that "the Republican Press recommend the · Commissioners to refuse submission" to the late decision of the Court of Appeals. The statement is utterly false. Shamefully partisan and wickedly unjust as that decision is-condemned as it is by the present and the late Chief Justice of that Court (both Democrats), we have never dreamed of advising resistance to it, and we have not seen such resistance advocated by any Republican journal. The Court of Appeals, by a bare majority of its Judges, has decided that the men who resisted and defied a law which that same Court has pronounced unconstitutional shall take the places of those who were necessarily appointed in their stead because of the contumacy and rebellion of the old force; and we say, Let the judgment of the law be obeyed. They have decided that four or five hundred men, who have done nothing for our City for the last twenty months, shall be paid by our tax payers in full for the services they have not performed—that, because of their contumacy, others have well performed in their stead. Some of these men have been working and earning elsewhere, as all should have been, so that the thousand to fifteen hundred dollars each which this judgment will wrench from our taxpayers to put into their pockets will be so much clear gainbut never mind: if the Court says we must pay, we must, and we are utterly opposed to any resist apee to a lawful judgment, however unjust. But let us know just what the Court has adjudged, and what it condemns our citizens to pay-whether we are to pay the Kissners who obstructed and defeated the regular service of process on their men, as well as the men who connived at such obstructien-whether the judicial quibbles about McVine and McUne, &c., are to avail for those who cannot pretend that their names were misspelled in the Commissioners' citation, as well as those in whose

behalf that dodge is so successfully attempted. Just look at the palpable iniquity of this judgment. The Captains of Wood's Police refused in any manner to recognize the authority of the Commissioners, and their men generally followed suit. Of course, the Commissioners had no accurate lists of the men claiming to be members of the old Police, and could not trace them to their residences to zerve process there. They could only make out their names as fully as possible, and serve notices through the (old) Police Stations. This they did more they could not do. And just because they failed to do what was morally impossible, five Democratic Judges say that our City must pay the revolting Policemen over a Million Dollars! This is a Democratic decision for party purposes, foreshadowed from time to time before it was made. and intended to gain votes for the party which has coerced a majority in numbers (but not in weight) of the Appeal Judges into making it. We do not believe this job will pay.

## THE JEWEL IN THE TOAD'S HEAD.

Our readers know that we utterly scout the fashionable assumption that such exposures as those of the Key tragedy and Sickles trial are demoralizing. On the contrary, we regard them s the thunderstorms by which the moral atmosphere is improved if not absolutely purified. And we call attention to Mr. Graham's opening for the defense in support of our position.

Doubtless, the revelations made by this case are essentially revolting-the facts, mind you! not their exposure. These facts existed auterior to any public notoriety-they originated in darkness, in secresy, in silence. Publicity has marked their culmination and end-not their incipiency and rowth.

Consider then, the trial, and especially the open ng of the defense, already alluded to, and judge what their effect must be on public morals. We assume it as unquestionable that no pure woman ever became depraved on calculation-ever resolved, upon due consideration, to become the mark of general scorn and loathing. A fall from virtue results from the conjuncture of opportunity, temptation, entreaty, admiration, creating a tempest of passion which, for the moment, drowns conscience, and banishes reflection.

" For evil is wrought by want of thought, As well as by want of heart."

Few culprits realize their criminality-at least, the extent of that criminality-while in the act of sinning. It is only in the succeeding stillness of satisty that they are visited by the grim specter, "That juggling fiend, that never spoke before, But says, 'I warned thee,' when the strife is o'er."

If the tempted, yet unstained, could but realize,

the crisis of their destiny, all the consequences of evil doing-the stings of conscience, the loss of reputation, the alienation of loved ones, the scorn even of the bad and the p'ty of the good, in short, the years of wretchedness which are the penalty of an hour of guilty pleasure—there could not be one victim of evil passion where there are now hundreds. Guilt incurred in full view of such penalties would argue a genuine insanity, quite different from that which is too often invoked to screen malefactors from the just punishment of their

We hold, therefore, that this Key and Sickles

tragedy, disgusting as it is, will prove an angel of warning to thousands, warning them in season to beware of the serpent hidden under the flowers of gallantry and compliment, of flattery and seeming devotion. It will be a revelation of the sword of Damocles, suspended by a single hair over the throne of adulation or the couch of luxury. Happy are they who shall thus be rudely startled from dreams of dizzy elevation or of guilty joy.

Mr. Graham's speech will be to tens of thousands a revelation of the fearful guilt of Adultery -its treachery, its baseness, its hypocracy. And it has been and will be read by hundreds of thousands who could no otherwise have been so thoroughly confronted by these truths. Admit that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher could have presented as strong an array of scriptural denunciations of this besetting ain, and could-by taking time enough-have prepared a sermon against it equally massive and forcible with the counselor's opening-he could never have preached it or published it so that the great mass of loose livers and of youth now dancing heedlessly on the very brink of the yawning crater of lecherous inulgence, would have heard or intently read it. This Mr. Graham has done, and done effectually. Whatever may be thought in the main of his law or his logic, his demonstration of the beinousness of Adultery, his array of the testimony of the Good Book in reprehension of it, are most forcible and impressive. We should not be surprised to learn that even Mr. Sickles was thereby made acquainted with some truth which had not heretofere made adequate impression on his mind, while we are sure that no one else can have beard or read that speech without imbibing from it salutary lessons not seen to be forgotten. So let us hope that very many of us will be fortified in virtue or scared out of vice by the developments of the Sickles tragedy.

## THE SLAVE-TRADE CASES.

The United States Government seems to be mak ing some little progress with some of its pending slaver cases. It will be recollected that the attempt made some time since at Columbia, to get an indictment against the crew of the Echo, did not succeed. The Grand Jury having refused to find a bill against them, great efforts were made by the counsel for the prisoners to obtain their discharge, but the District Judge did not think fit to grant this motion. At a session of the United States Circuit Court, now being held at Charleston, and at which Mr. Justice Wayne presides, the Government have had better success. They have got a bill of indictment, and it now remains to be seen if they can get a conviction. The evidence is complete enough, as the prisoners were taken in the act of attempting to land a cargo of slaves on the coast of Cuba. Their counsel will, probably, rest their defence on the ground that slave-trading is no crime. The captain of the Echo, it will be recollected, after being taken to Boston, was sent back to Key West, on the ground that, having been originally landed there, he must be tried there. We do not yet hear anything of any steps to try him.

The case of Captain Corrie ought also to come before this same Charleston Grand Jury. Indictments were, some time since, found against him at Savannah, but on an application to Judge McGrath of the United States District Court of South Carolina for warrants of arrest based on those indictments, he held that, as Captain Corrie had been bound over to appear in the South Carolina District, that was the proper place in which an indictment should be found against him.

The examination held on board the bark Rawlins, otherwise the Rosa Lee, seized a short time ago in the Bay of St. Joseph's on the coast of Florida, has resulted in the binding over of the three mates of the vessel to appear at the May term of the United States Court for the District of Florida, to answer o the charge of having murdered the Spanish captain. The prisoners, it seems, openly confessed the crime. It appears from letters found on board that the bark was to proceed to the coast of Africa, and that she was to have been met on the coast of Cubs by a schooner, to supply her with an outfit; but why the Spanish captain was killed, or what the ultimate intention of the murderers was, does not appear. The American captain, who was absent at the time of the seizure, has not yet been arrested.

## INTERSECTIONAL BAILBOAD.

A bill has been submitted to the Legislature at the eleventh hour proposing what is called "The 'Intersectional Ferry Railroad." This road is to connect all the Ferries below the Park with the uptown Railroads by means of one-horse cars running on very narrow tracks, and taking passengers to any stage or ferry at the lower end of the Park for two cents.

We suggested such a road-or rather, an extension of the proposed Parallel Road-near the beginning of the Session, and if the idea had then been matured and put in shape, it could have met no serious opposition, save from those who profit by the disgraceful extertions and impositions to which strangers visiting our City are now subjected by backmen and the few genuine Old Fogies who suppose they must oppose everything new, especially f they suspect that anybody else is to be benefitted by it. We apprehend that it is now too late to pass this bill at the present session; we think it should be so medified that any person riding on this road should, on payment of six cents, receive a ticket good for a ride also in any car or omnibus on the lines with which it connects; but this road ought to be built, and in time must be. Once finished, everybody will wonder why it was not done before and how any one could ever have opposed it.

#### THE NEXT HOUSE. "A Pennsylvania Republican" writes from

Washington a letter designed to upset a calculation by The States that the "Black Republicans" cannot possibly have a majority in the next House. To show this, The States places Mesers. Clark, Haskin and Reynolds of this State, Adrain and Riggs of New-Jersey, Hickman and Schwarts of Pennsylvania, and John G. Davis of Indiana, in antagonism to the Republicans, thereby cyphering dewn their tally to 111 Members, with only a possibility of 2 more from Minnesota-whereupon it thus sums up: "On the whole, we have no fear of a Black Repub-

lican majority in the next House of Representatives. The Democracy, however, may not be in the ascen-dant. That will be a calamity to the country, but an That " advantage " " the party " is very sure to

erjoy. We propose to enter upon no discussion of

the political proclivities of the gentlemen above

named. They have spoken for themselves, and in

due season will vote likewise. Meantime, no per-

son connected with The States, unless in some very

humble capacity, can be so blind as not to know

rotes, and mainly with Republican Officers. B would take a man long blind and deaf to dispute at this day a fact so obvious.

We have received several propositions to one trevert, in one form or another, the Letters of Judge EDMONDS on what is called "Spiritualism." We deem it best to hear the Judge through, after which we shall doubtless hear from some one on the other side. But we cannot agree to make room for a general discussion, nor dowe know that Judge Edmouds would take part in one. He has consented, at our request, to state what he knows or believes to be true in the premises, and we have proffered him a fair hearing. We presume his experience and its results will possess an interest to thousands who cannot accept his conclusions. We trust that he will confine himself mainly to the region of fact (or what he supposes to be such). dealing very sparingly in theologic or philosophic peculations. At all events, we will thank any one else who may write us on the subject to do so. The public are interested in the phenomens of Spiritualism, whether regarded as a revolution, an epidemic, delusion, or a conscious imposture; but we do not think the time has yet arrived for making it the substructure of creeds, sects, theologies, or philosophies. The great mass of us are still halting at the question "Is it founded in verity, or in "humbug !" When this is settled, it will be time to look further.

It is understood at Albany that the Democrate in the Senate, taking their cue from The Journal of Commerce, and backed by pressing letters from the friends of the present managers of the Track Society, will oppose in a body the bill enabling the members of Benevolent Societies to vote by presy, which passed the Assembly by a vote of 69 to 21.

It is supposed, in view of the recent elections, that so soon as the life-members of the Tract Society throughout the country are enabled by this, or some similar act, to exercise the present constitutional right to share in the election of officers. and in determining the policy of the institution, the Pro Slavery Democracy will be able no longer to rely with confidence on that Association for the investment of Slavery, so far as the Tract Seciety can effect it, with the high sanction of "Evangelical Christianity," and that, therefore, it must be kept strictly under city management.

Looking to the interests of their party, it may be astural enough that the Democratic Senstors should resolve, if possible, to defeat the bill; bet how far the rural districts will be satisfied, should this bill be rejected, with their continued exclusion from the management of the other Societies named in the bill, simply because the Pro-Slavery interest of New-York requires the Tract Society to be left in city hands, is a question, perhaps, that they have not sufficiently considered.

The News has a funny story about the " Republican" Legislature of Ohio imposing Police Commissioners on the Democratic City of Cincinnsti. The boot is exactly on the other leg. The Legislature of Ohio for the last two years has been deeidedly Democratic in both branches, while Cincinnati is Republican in her local government, having just elected the Opposition charter ticket by 1,500 majority. Hasn't The News been sold?

# THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 12, 1859. The Administration has received official confirmation of Mr. McLane's recognition of the Juares Government, and assumes from that the probability of a treaty which will doubtless aim at the sequisition of Sonora and Chihuahua, and some port on the Gulf of California, for a large money consideration, with a clause for a Commission to adjudicate the pretended American claims, the amount of awards under it to be deducted from the payment for the acquisition. These claims are estimated at eleven millions, one (that of Hargous) being for five millions on account of alleged damages under the Garay Grant. An influential combination is likely to be formed, from the pecuniary interests at stake; but such a treaty cannot pass the Senate

such appropriation for executing it can be carried in the House if it should be ratified. Lord Lyons was officially presented to the President this morning, and has entered upon the duties of his mission. He has taken the whole establishment and furniture of Lord Napier, much to the relief of the latter, who had a three years'

without encountering desided opposition, and ao

The Willards publish a card stating that the managers of the Napier ball have withheld \$1,300 due under their contract, which is the reason why certain debts for that entertainment have not been paid. The public should understand that the managers generally are not responsible, as the conduct of the affairs was assumed principally by a for persons here, and others only allowed the use of their names.

lease on his hands.

The railroads North and South have agreed to the new mail arrangements; all works smoothly, and the Department is satisfied.

The President has ordered Mr. Bull of Peansylvania, one of the special agents dismissed by Mr. Holt as useless, to be restored. Mr. Wright's brother will probably get back in thesame way. Lord Napier expects to sail from Annapolis in the Curacon at the beginning of next week.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Taceday April 12, 1859.

Lord Lyons to-day presented to the President bis credentials as as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty. In doing to the gave utterence to the most profound feelings of triendship of his Government for that of the United States and expressed the horse that the contract of the United States, and expressed the hope that the ties of amity would be drawn still closer. The President warmly States, and captered would be drawn still closer. The President warmly reciprocated the sentiments announced. The interview was of a more than usually cordial character. The impression prevails that ex\_Judge Barrett of Pennsylvania will be appointed Superintendent of

Public Printing.

Ex-Congressman Groesbeck of Ohio, according to he representations of his most intumate friends, has been offered, but declined, the appointment of Commissioner of Patents.

Although the Government has nothing more than legraphic accounts concerning the recognition of the Although the Government has nothing more than elegraphic accounts concerning the recognition of the Jurez Government by Mr. McLane, it gives fall credit to the intelligence. Enough has transpired to warrant the assertion that Señor Mata will be received as Minister to the United States on his retarn to Washington. At the time Mr. McLane went to Maxico, Gen. Miramon was represented to be in force before Vers Cruz and the issue was doubtful. He went thither with the full understanding that if Miramon was defeated at that point to recognize the Libertal Government—bence the determination of his action in the premises. It is understood here that the reason the premises. It is understood here that the reason why Mr. Forsyth was recalled as United States Minister, was that by the recognition of the Zuleaga Government he rendered himself unpopular with the Liberal Party, and hence it was considered his unefalance would be impaired.

would be impaired.

Hoz. John Letcher, the Democratic candidate for that the House will be organized by Republican